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the descriptive, artistic and archæological elements which we know from his "Studies on Phrygian Art" and other papers, appeal strongly to his sympathies. A greater development of these branches would help to endue with reality and life his picture of Asia Minor. And yet as he well remarks: "If we want to understand the ancients, and especially the Greeks, we must breathe the same air that they did, and saturate ourselves with the same scenery and the same nature that wrought upon them. For this end topography is a necessary, though a humble, servant. The justification of Part II then is that if we are ever to understand the history of Asia Minor, we must know the places in which that history was transacted." No one can appreciate the force of this who has not realized from actual study that but an infinitesimal fraction of the sites known in the history of Asia Minor have been until recently identified, or even placed sometimes within fifty or a hundred miles of their proper location.

Mr. Ramsay has done more for the Byzantine period of the country than for the Roman: this was both most needed and easier, from the character of his sources, which were mainly ecclesiastical and relating to the period between Justinian and the Comneni. Among the several thousand places mentioned it is not always the larger that receive most space, as there is usually more obscurity surrounding a less conspicuous site that needs to be dispelled.

Mr. Ramsay's book is, then, very welcome. Only a few will be able to criticize it in detail. It fails to satisfy us, but only in the sense that we wish for much more.

A. L. F., JR.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

P. MILLIET. *Études sur les premières périodes de la Céramique grecque*. 8vo, pp. xvi, 169. Paris, 1891; Giraudon.

These pages are by a young artist, who writes them as a thesis at the École du Louvre. From this point of view it is a very creditable volume. The author has utilized with considerable discrimination the best authorities, German and English as well as French. This is a characteristic quite uncommon in French writers of a previous generation, and is a sign that French scholarship is assuming a more cosmopolitan character. The thesis, which he supports, is that the different technical processes employed in the decoration of Greek vases were not discovered simultaneously, but were perpetuated by long tradition. Chronologically they may be considered as parallel rather than as successive. Hence he takes pains to show the continuance of early processes in later periods. The scope of the volume embraces (1) primitive pottery, (2) the Corinthian style, which he designates "quadruple polychromy" from the four colors employed, and (3)

black-figured vases. Each of these classes are sub-classified and the hypotheses concerning their origin, date, diffusion, etc. considered separately. The writer excels in his clear presentation of the subject and in his careful analysis; he would make a good lecturer to young students, although at times he seems burdened by the authority of others and again over dogmatic himself.

A. M.

R. DARESTE, B. HAUSSOULLIER, TH. REINACH. *Recueil des inscriptions juridiques grecques, texte, traduction, commentaire*; premier fascicule. Paris, 1891; E. Leroux.

Though the French have distinguished themselves by scholarly and critical treatment of large numbers of Greek inscriptions, and have discovered and published perhaps more than the Germans for the past fifteen years, yet they have left to the Germans the gathering of these into systematic collections to which every one must refer, and where the best critical text may be had. The subject of the present notice marks a departure from previous habits, but in a limited way only and in a limited field. The work is to consist of three parts, of which the first lies before us, and confines itself to the sphere of juridical inscriptions, and within this sphere to such as are most important and most instructive for the end in view. This end is not primarily that of the epigraphist. The epigraphist may and will benefit by its results; but the collection is prepared especially for the student of jurisprudence, who wishes to pursue his researches beyond the limits of Roman law in the domain of antiquity, and may otherwise be repelled by ignorance of Greek, or by the difficulties of the subject-matter, or of the dialects. The editors have rightly believed that the inscriptions themselves are well worthy of the attention of the jurisconsult, and that to be widely studied they only need to be made accessible. To attain this purpose they have given a carefully edited text, embodying the labors of previous editors and their own, and to this they have added a translation expressed in language at once precise and juristic, and together with this a commentary upon the most important facts of the inscriptions treated. The work is therefore eminently practical and eminently useful, and is to be heartily recommended to the student of law or of antiquities. It is not less valuable to the beginner in epigraphy. It shows him how inscriptions are to be treated; it elucidates dark places by a perspicuous translation; it explains by judicious notes, and above all it masses together under one head, for comparison and study, a large number of inscriptions which otherwise must be sought for through widely scattered publications. Some of those which have been selected for this *fascicule* are the most difficult of their kind, and have exercised the ingenuity of epigraphists from all direc-